

Statement of Basis

**Permit to Construct No. P-2009.0091
Project ID 61832**

**Gavilon Grain, LLC dba Peavey Company
Burley, Idaho**

Facility ID 031-00038

Final

April 13, 2017
Shawnee Chen, P.E.
SC
Senior Air Quality Engineer

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.et seq, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing air permits.

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ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

AAC	acceptable ambient concentrations
AACC	acceptable ambient concentrations for carcinogens
acf m	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	best management practices
Btu	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service registry number
CBP	concrete batch plant
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EL	screening emission levels
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEC	Facility Emissions Cap
GHG	greenhouse gases
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHV	higher heating value
HMA	hot mix asphalt
hp	horsepower
hr/yr	hours per consecutive 12 calendar month period
ICE	internal combustion engines
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
iwg	inches of water gauge
km	kilometers
lb/hr	pounds per hour
lb/qtr	pound per quarter
m	meters
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMscf	million standard cubic feet
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards

O&M	operation and maintenance
O ₂	oxygen
PAH	polyaromatic hydrocarbons
PC	permit condition
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PERF	Portable Equipment Relocation Form
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
POM	polycyclic organic matter
ppm	parts per million
ppmw	parts per million by weight
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTC/T2	permit to construct and Tier II operating permit
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
RAP	recycled asphalt pavement
RFO	reprocessed fuel oil
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	<i>Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho</i>
scf	standard cubic feet
SCL	significant contribution limits
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SM	synthetic minor
SM80	synthetic minor facility with emissions greater than or equal to 80% of a major source threshold
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar month period
T2	Tier II operating permit
TAP	toxic air pollutants
TEQ	toxicity equivalent
T-RACT	Toxic Air Pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology
ULSD	ultra-low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compounds
yd ³	cubic yards
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter

FACILITY INFORMATION

Description

The Gavilon Grain, LLC dba Peavey Company in Burley, Idaho processes whole grains (corn and wheat), dried distillers grain (a byproduct of ethanol extraction), and ground corn in the manufacture of animal feed. The facility consists of six grain receiving pits, four grain distribution legs, five hammermills, sixteen conveyors, nine screw augers, fourteen storage silos, and two temporary storage piles.

Whole grain is primarily received by rail car although some may be received by truck. The grain is off-loaded into below-grade pits and then edible mineral oil is applied. The application of mineral oil controls fugitive dust emissions during the handling of grain. From the receiving pits, the grain is transported via drag conveyors to one of four receiving legs and then to various handling destinations within the facility. Five hammermills, which are equipped with cyclones and baghouses for controlling dust emissions, are used for grinding the grain. The processed grain is stored in silos until it is ready for final shipment.

The facility does not operate any fuel-fired combustion devices for heating, powering electrical generators, or powering emergency fire pumps (i.e. boilers or IC engines). Therefore, only PM₁₀ emissions are expected to result from the facility's operations. In addition, emissions of toxic air pollutant (TAPs) are not expected at the facility.

Permitting History

The following information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

July 12, 2012	P-2009.0091, revised PTC for the application of mineral oil to high moisture grain (A, but will become S upon issuance of this permit)
May 28, 2010	P-2009.0091, Initial PTC, Permit status (S)
September 26, 2003	DEQ determined that the facility's grain elevator with a new elevator leg and a throughput of 10 million bushels/yr was exempt from air quality permitting requirements.
April 29, 1997	DEQ determined that the facility's grain elevator with a throughput of 8 million bushels/yr was categorically exempt from air quality permitting requirements (in accordance with IDAPA 16.01.01.223.03.i, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho).

Application Scope

This PTC is a revision of an existing PTC. The applicant has proposed to change the pressure drop range of Cyclone No.1 and Cyclone No.2 in the permit.

Application Chronology

December 12, 2016	DEQ received an application.
December 22, 2016	DEQ received application fee.
December 29, 2016	DEQ received additional information.
January 20, 2017	DEQ determined that the application was complete.
March 7, 2017	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review.
March 20, 2017	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.
March 28, 2017	DEQ received the permit processing fee.
April 13, 2017	DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Emissions Units and Control Equipment

This permitting action does not change emissions units and control equipment at the facility. Detailed information on emissions units and control equipment can be found in the statement of basis for PTC No. P-2009.0091 project 61051 issued on 7/12/2012. (2012AAG1534)

Emissions Inventories

There are no emission changes as a result of this project. Emissions inventories can be found in the statement of basis for PTC No. P-2009.0091 issued 5/28/2010. (2009AAG5977)

Ambient Air Quality Impact Analyses

Ambient air quality impact analyses are not required because this project does not change emissions.

REGULATORY ANALYSIS

Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Cassia County, which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and Ozone. Refer to 40 CFR 81.313 for additional information.

Facility Classification

The AIRS/AFS facility classification codes are as follows:

For THAPs (Total Hazardous Air Pollutants) Only:

- A = Use when any one HAP has actual or potential emissions ≥ 10 T/yr or if the aggregate of all HAPS (Total HAPs) has actual or potential emissions ≥ 25 T/yr.
- SM80 = Use if a synthetic minor (potential emissions fall below applicable major source thresholds if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable limitations) and the permit sets limits ≥ 8 T/yr of a single HAP or ≥ 20 T/yr of THAP.
- SM = Use if a synthetic minor (potential emissions fall below applicable major source thresholds if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable limitations) and the potential HAP emissions are limited to < 8 T/yr of a single HAP and/or < 20 T/yr of THAP.
- B = Use when the potential to emit without permit restrictions is below the 10 and 25 T/yr major source threshold
- UNK = Class is unknown

For All Other Pollutants:

- A = Actual or potential emissions of a pollutant are ≥ 100 T/yr.
- SM80 = Use if a synthetic minor for the applicable pollutant (potential emissions fall below 100 T/yr if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable limitations) and potential emissions of the pollutant are ≥ 80 T/yr.
- SM = Use if a synthetic minor for the applicable pollutant (potential emissions fall below 100 T/yr if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable limitations) and potential emissions of the pollutant are < 80 T/yr.
- B = Actual and potential emissions are < 100 T/yr without permit restrictions.
- UNK = Class is unknown.

Table 1 REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT FACILITY CLASSIFICATION

Pollutant	Uncontrolled PTE (T/yr)	Permitted PTE (T/yr)	Major Source Thresholds (T/yr)	AIRS/AFS Classification
PM	< 100	< 100	100	B
PM ₁₀	< 100	< 100	100	B
PM _{2.5}	< 100	< 100	100	B
SO ₂	NA	NA	100	NA
NO _x	NA	NA	100	NA
CO	NA	NA	100	NA
VOC	NA	NA	100	NA
HAP (single)	NA	NA	10	NA
HAP (total)	NA	NA	25	NA
Pb	NA	NA	100	NA

Permit to Construct (IDAPA 58.01.01.201)

IDAPA 58.01.01.201 Permit to Construct Required

The permittee has requested that a PTC be issued to the facility for revising the pressure drop range of the cyclones. Therefore, a permit to construct is required to be issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.220. This permitting action was processed in accordance with the procedures of IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

Tier II Operating Permit (IDAPA 58.01.01.401)

IDAPA 58.01.01.401 Tier II Operating Permit

The application was submitted for a permit to construct (refer to the Permit to Construct section), and an optional Tier II operating permit has not been requested. Therefore, the procedures of IDAPA 58.01.01.400–410 were not applicable to this permitting action.

Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

IDAPA 58.01.01.301 Requirement to Obtain Tier I Operating Permit

Post project facility-wide emissions from this facility do not have a potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for any regulated pollutants nor 10 tons per year for any one HAP or 25 tons per year for all HAP combined as determined in PTC P-2009.0091, issued on May 28, 2010. Therefore, the facility is not a Tier I source in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.006, and the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.301 do not apply.

PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

40 CFR 52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

The facility is not a major stationary source as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1), nor is it undergoing any physical change at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1) as a major stationary source, that would constitute a major stationary source by itself as defined in 40 CFR 52. Therefore in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2), PSD requirements are not applicable to this permitting action. The facility is not a designated facility as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(a), and does not have facility-wide emissions of any criteria pollutant that exceed 250 T/yr.

NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

The facility is not subject to any NSPS requirements in 40 CFR Part 60.

NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not subject to any NSPS requirements in 40 CFR Part 61.

MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility is not subject to any MACT requirements in 40 CFR Part 63.

Permit Conditions Review

This section describes only those permit conditions that have been added, revised, modified or deleted as a result of this permitting action.

Permit Condition 1.1 states the purpose of this permitting action.

Permit Condition 1.2 states that those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right hand margin.

Permit Condition 1.3 states that this PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2009.0091 project 61051, issued on July 12, 2012.

Permit Condition 2.13

The pressure drop range is revised from 2 - 8 inch of water to 0.11 – 5 inch of water. The applicant has calculated the lower end pressure drop of 0.11 inch of water and has stated when reaching the upper pressure drop of 5 inch of water, corrective measures would needed based on past experience. The applicant has also estimated the cyclone control efficiency for controlling PM₁₀ emissions. All supplements are included in Appendix A of this statement of basis.

Permit Condition 2.14

The regional office address is updated to the current office location.

General Provisions are updated using the current PTC templet.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Public Comment Opportunity

Because this permitting action does not authorize an increase in emissions, an opportunity for public comment period was not required or provided in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.04.

APPENDIX A – SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR CYCLONE PRESSURE DROP CHANGE

From: Wanzenried, Brian <Brian.Wanzenried@gavilon.com>
To: Shawnee Chen
Cc:
Subject: TRIM: RE: to ask for manufacturer's operation range for the cyclones -GAVILON GRAIN, LLC dba PEAVEY COMPANY - P-2009.0091 PROJ 61832 - PTC revision to change

Sent: Thu 12/29/2016 11:09 AM

Message Cyclone Pressure Drop Calculation.pdf (108 KB) Cyclone Measurements Burley Idaho.pdf (31 KB)

Shawnee,

We have not been able to find manufacturer information for this cyclone so we calculated the lower pressure drop, which is attached along with the cyclone measurements. The lower pressure drop will vary depending upon the atmospheric temperature and pressure, but the attached calculation matches our operating experience.

We do not have calculation method for the upper pressure drop since it will depend upon the particulate loading. We can keep the current air permit upper pressure drop of 8 pounds per square inch (psi), but our experience shows that we need to take corrective measures when the pressure reaches 5 psi.

Sincerely,

Brian Wanzenried, P.E.* | Director of Environmental The Gavilon Group, LLC
1331 Capitol Ave | Omaha, NE 68102-1106 T 402.889.4070 | C 402.639.8410 | F 402.221.0213

Cyclone Collection Efficiency					
Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis	
3.14	π	π	unitless		
4	Number of turns of the vortex	N_e	Dimensionless	Calculated in the "Effective Number of Turns" spreadsheet.	
1,424	Particle density	ρ_p	kg/m^3		
0.0000097	Critical particle diameter	d_{crit}	m	From "Properties of Corn Screenings" by Iowa State University, 1993, Table 3 for FM (foreign matter) 0-4 Density of 1,424 grams per cubic centimeters	
0.00001	Particle diameter	d_p	m	Calculated for PM10 or a 10 micron particle	
14.732	Gas velocity	V_g	m/s	Calculated in the "Cyclone Pressure Drop" spreadsheet	
9	empirical constant		Dimensionless	Perry's Chemical Engineers Handbook, Seventh Edition page 2-320, Table 2-364 at 60°F viscosity for air	
0.000018	Gas viscosity	μ	m^2/s		
0.152	Width of inlet duct	W	m	Measured	
100.00%	Collection Efficiency	η	%	Air Pollution Engineering Manual. If particle diameter is greater than critical particle diameter, the critical particle diameter is used.	

kg = kilograms

m = meter

m^2 = square meter

m^3 = cubic meter

s = second

% = percent

"Air Pollution Engineering Manual" by the Air and Waste Management Association, Edited by Anthony J. Buonocore and Wayne T. Davis, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1992, page 75,
 Equation 2

$$\eta = \frac{\pi N_e \rho_p d_p^2 V_g}{9 \mu W} \quad (2)$$

where: η = efficiency

N_e = effective number of turns

ρ_p = particle density

d_p = particle diameter

V_g = gas velocity

μ = gas viscosity

Value	Parameter	Critical Particle Diameter	Symbol	Units	Basis
0.000018	empirical constant	Dimensionless			
0.152	Gas viscosity	μ		m^2/s	Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, Seventh Edition page 2-320, Table 2-364 at 60°F
3.14	Width of inlet duct	W		m	Measured
4	Number of turns of the vortex	N_e		unitless	Calculated in the "Effective Number of Turns" spreadsheet.
1,424.00	Particle density	ρ_p		kg/m^3	From "Properties of Corn Screenings" by Iowa State University, 1993, Table 3 for FM (foreign matter) 0-4 Density of 1,424 grams per cubic centimeters
14.732	Gas velocity	V_g		m/s	Calculated in the "Cyclone Pressure Drop" spreadsheet
9.7E-06	Critical particle diameter	d_p		m	$d_{pcrit} = \left[\frac{9\mu W}{\pi N_e \rho_p V_g} \right]^{1/2}$

kg = kilograms

m = meter

m^2 = square meter

m^3 = cubic meter

s = second

"Air Pollution Engineering Manual" by the Air and Waste Management Association, Edited by Anthony J. Buonicore and Wayne T. Davis, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1992, page 75,
 Equation 3

However, the model predicts a finite value of particle diameter above which collection efficiency is 100% ("critical size"), whereas experimental evidence shows that efficiency approaches 100% asymptotically with increasing particle diameter.

$$d_{pcrit} = \left[\frac{9\mu W}{\pi N_e \rho_p V_g} \right]^{1/2} \quad (3)$$



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Cyclone Information

Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis
12	Height of inlet duct	H	in	Measured
23.5	Length of body	L _b	in	Measured
49	Length of cone	L _c	in	Measured
6	Width of inlet duct	W	in	Measured
12	Height of inlet duct	H	in	Measured
18	Diameter of exit	D _e	in	Measured
1,450	Gas flow rate	Q	scfm	From manufacturer

in = inch

scfm = standard cubic feet per minute

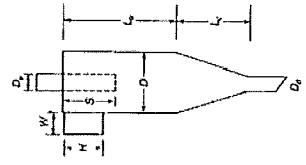


FIGURE 3. Standard Cyclone Dimensions [From Reference 2]



GAVILON

Effective Number of Turns

Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis
12	Height of inlet duct	H	in	Measured
23.5	Length of body	L _b	in	Measured
49	Length of cone	L _c	in	Measured
4	Number of turns of the vortex	N _e	Dimensionless	Air Pollution Engineering Manual $N_e \approx \frac{1}{H} \left[L_b + \frac{L_c}{2} \right]$

in = inches

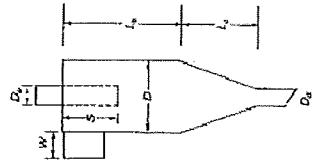
"Air Pollution Engineering Manual" by the Air and Waste Management Association, Edited by Anthony J. Buonocore and Wayne T. Davis, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1992, page 72, Equation (1)

FIGURE 3. Standard Cyclone Dimensions (From Reference 2)

in terms of the body diameter, D_b (Figure 3). The vehicle of the ratios determine whether the cyclone has conventional proportions or is a high-efficiency or high-throughput type. See Table 1.

The number of turns of the vortex, N_e, can be estimated from the cyclone dimensions, since it depends on the height of one turn of the vortex (i.e., the height of this inch) and the length of the cyclone:

$$N_e \equiv \frac{1}{H} \left[L_b + \frac{L_c}{2} \right] \quad (1)$$



Density at Elevation					
Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis	
288.15	Sea level standard temperature	T ₀	K	Wikipedia Density of air website	
0.0065	Temperature lapse rate	L	K/m	Measured	
4,155	Altitude	h	ft	Measured	
0.3048	Meter to foot conversion		m/ft	Measured	
1,266	Altitude	h	m	Conversion using meter to foot conversion	
279.92	Temperature at altitude h meters	T	K	$T = T_0 - Lh$	
101.33	Sea level standard pressure	p ₀	kPa	Wikipedia Density of air website	
9.81	Earth-surface gravitational acceleration	g	m/s ²	Wikipedia Density of air website	
0.0290	Molar mass of dry air	M	kg/mol	Wikipedia Density of air website	
8.31	Ideal (universal) gas constant	R	LkPa/(mol K)	Wikipedia Density of air website	
87.0	Pressure at altitude	p	kPa	$p = p_0 \left(1 - \frac{Lh}{T_0}\right)^{\frac{gM}{RL}}$	
0.00108	Air density at altitude	ρ _g	kg/L	$\rho = \frac{pM}{RT}$	
1,000	Liters per cubic meter		l/m ³		
1.083	Air density at altitude	ρ _g	kg/m ³	Conversion using liters per cubic meter conversion	

ft = feet

K = Kelvins

kPa = kilopascals

kg = kilograms

l - liters

m = meter

m³ = cubic meter

min = minute

s = second

Wikipedia Density of air website (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Density_of_air) accessed December 5, 2016



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Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis
16	Empirical constant	K	unitless	16 for tangential inlet vane
6	Width of inlet duct	W	in	Measured
12	Height of inlet duct	H	in	Measured
18	Diameter of exit	D _e	in	Measured
3.6	Number of velocity heads	H _v	unitless	$H_v = \frac{HW}{D_e^2}$
1.083	Gas density	ρ _g	kg/m ³	From Density at Elevation spreadsheet
1.450	Gas flow rate	Q	scfm	From manufacturer
12	Inches per foot	C _{in to ft}	in/ft	
0.50	Duct area	A	ft ²	$A = \frac{W * H}{C_{in to ft}^2}$
3.28	feet per meter	C _{ft to m}	ft/m	
60.00	seconds per minute	C _{s to min}	s/min	
14.732	Gas velocity	V _g	m/s	$V_g = \frac{Q}{A C_{ft to m} C_{s to min}}$
28.359	Pressure drop	ΔP	Pa	Air Pollution Engineering Manual $\Delta P = \frac{1}{2} \rho_g V_g^2 H_v$
0.0040146	Inches of Water per Pascal	C _{in water to Pa}	in H ₂ O/Pa	
0.11	Pressure drop	ΔP	Pa	in H ₂ O

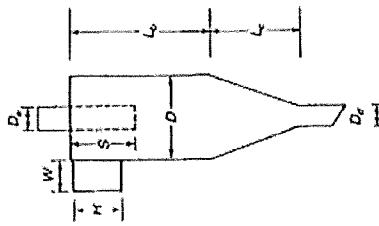


FIGURE 3. Standard Cyclone Dimensions (From Reference 2)

PREDICTION OF PRESSURE DROP

Pressure drop is an important parameter because it relates directly to operating costs. Higher efficiencies for a given cyclone can be obtained by higher inlet velocities, but this also increases the pressure drop, and a trade-off must be made. Shepherd and Lapalle⁶ found empirically that pressure drop (expressed as the number of inlet velocity heads) depends inversely on exit diameter squared:

$$H_v = K \frac{HW}{D_e^2}$$

where H_v is the number of velocity heads and K is an empirical constant with a value of 16 for a tangential inlet cyclone and 7.5 for one with an inlet vane. The pressure drop is as follows:

$$\Delta P = \frac{1}{2} \rho_g V_g^2 H_v \quad (11)$$

where: ΔP = pressure drop, Pa (N/m²)
 ρ = gas density, kg/m³
 V_g = gas velocity, m/s

Although other equations have been derived from theoretical considerations, they have generally not been found to be more accurate than the equation developed by Lapalle, which stands as the most useful one for calculating pressure drop.⁶

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Value	Parameter	Symbol	Units	Basis
288.15	Sea level standard temperature	T ₀	K	Wikipedia Density of air website
0.0065	Temperature lapse rate	L	K/m	Measured
4,155	Altitude	h	ft	Measured
0.3048	Meter to foot conversion		m/ft	Measured
1,266	Altitude	h	m	Conversion using meter to foot conversion
279.92	Temperature at altitude h meters	T	K	$T = T_0 - Lh$
101.33	Sea level standard pressure	P ₀	kPa	Wikipedia Density of air website
9.80665	Earth-surface gravitational acceleration	g	m/s ²	Wikipedia Density of air website
0.0289644	Molar mass of dry air	M	kg/mol	Wikipedia Density of air website
8.31447	Ideal (universal) gas constant	R	LkPa/(mol K)	Wikipedia Density of air website
87.01	Pressure at altitude	p	kPa	$p = P_0 \left(1 - \frac{Lh}{T_0}\right)^{\frac{gM}{RL}}$
0.00108	Air density at altitude	ρ _g	kg/L	$\rho = \frac{pM}{RT}$
1,000	Liters per cubic meter		l/m ³	
1.083	Air density at altitude	ρ _g	kg/m ³	Conversion using liters per cubic meter conversion

ft = feet

K = Kelvins

kPa = kilopascals

kg = kilograms

l - liters

m = meter

m³ = cubic meter

min = minute

s = second

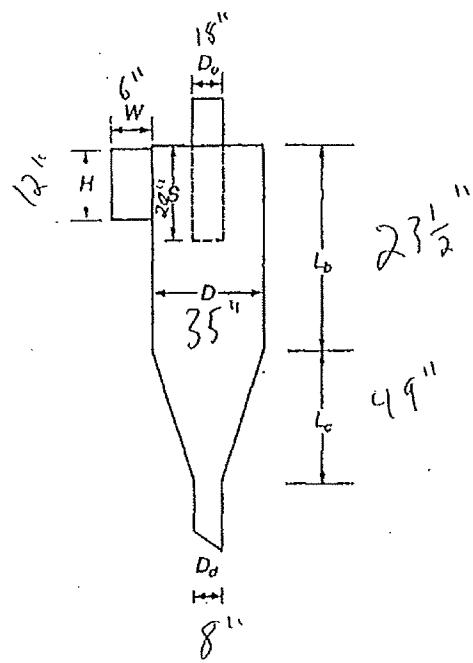
Wikipedia Density of air website (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Density_of_air) accessed December 5, 2016

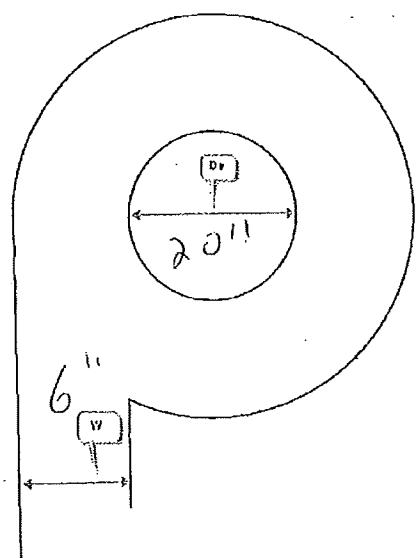
Fan Bliss Ind

Model No - AR-2406-8

Serial - 6231

HP-10 / RPM 1760





APPENDIX B – PROCESSING FEE

N Does this facility qualify for a general permit (i.e. concrete batch plant, hot-mix asphalt plant)? Y/N

Y Did this permit require engineering analysis? Y/N

N Is this a PSD permit Y/N (IDAPA 58.01.01.205.04)

Emissions Inventory			
Pollutant	Annual Emissions Increase (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Reduction (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Change (T/yr)
NOx	0.0	0	0.0
SO ₂	0.0	0	0.0
CO	0.0	0	0.0
PM10	0.0	0	0.0
VOC	0.0	0	0.0
TAPS/HAPS	0.0	0	0.0
Total:	0.0	0	0.0
Fee Due	\$ 1,000.00		